

Crosses between the various varieties of *S. rugosa* and *S. sempervirens* have not yet been attempted. It would be interesting to know whether *S. rugosa* var. *aspera* Fernald or *S. rugosa* var. *celtidifolia* Fernald naturally hybridize with *S. sempervirens* var. *mexicana* Fernald. These varieties all have a more southerly distribution on the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

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PETALOSTEMUM **occidentale** (Gray), comb. nov. *P. candidus*, var. *occidentalis* Gray in sched. Pringle Pl. Mex. no. 1216, and ex Heller in Britton & Kearney, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. xiv. 33 (Feb., 1895), basis of *Kuhnistera occidentalis* Heller in Britton & Kearney, l. c. (Feb., 1895). *P. gracile*, var. *oligophyllum* Torr. in Emory, Notes Mil. Rec. 139 (1848). *Kuhnistera candida occidentalis* (Gray) Rydb. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. iii. 154 (Sept., 1895). *K. oligophylla* (Torr.) Heller, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxiii. 122 (1896). *Petalostemon oligophyllus* (Torr.) Rydb. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. i. 237 (1900).

Treated as a species, the southwestern plant has to take the first specific epithet. In publishing *Kuhnistera occidentalis* in February, 1895, Heller definitely stated that he was deriving the name from one used on herbarium-sheets but unpublished by Gray. It seems proper, then, to cite Gray as the originator of the name.—M. L. FERNALD.

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